

# THE TIMES.

—For President—  
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, MAY, 27 1843.

His Excellency Gov. Reynolds and Lady arrived in this place on Tuesday last. They took rooms at the Howard Hotel.

The Circuit Court commenced its session in this place on Monday last. The Grand Jury brought in Seven indictments—one for murder, one for horse stealing, the remainder for minor offences. Most of the persons sued on notes, bonds, &c., avail themselves of the benefit of the relief law, and their cases consequently are continued. The session will probably continue some two weeks.

The State Meeting of the Reformed Baptists commenced in this place yesterday.

## VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Richmond Compiler gives the following authentic returns from all the Congressional districts, and the members elected are as follows:

- District 1. Archibald Atkinson, L. F.  
2. George C. Dromgole, L. F.  
3. Walter Coles, L. F.  
4. E. W. Hubbard, L. F.  
5. T. W. Gilmer, L. F.  
6. John W. Jones, L. F.  
7. Henry A. Wise, Tylerite.  
8. Willoughby Newton, Whig.  
9. Samuel Chilton, Whig.  
10. William F. Lucas, L. F.  
11. William Taylor, L. F.  
12. James B. Watts, L. F.  
13. George W. Hopkins, L. F.  
14. George W. Summers, Whig.  
15. Lewis J. Steenrod, L. F.

The official returns give Mr. Atkinson (L. F.) five majority; Mr. T. W. Gilmer gets in by twenty-one votes, and Mr. Jones by 33! Here the Whigs lose three members, by less than sixty votes. The election of Mr. Jones will probably be contested by Mr. Botts, and if it is, Mr. J. will be unseated—for in addition to the fact, acknowledged in part by the Locofocos, that illegal votes were given, Mr. Botts is celebrated for contesting elections.

The next Legislature, in joint vote, will most likely stand—

	Democrats.	Whigs.
Senate,	20	12
House,	76	58
	96	70

Democratic majority 26—last year 42.

## APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. G. R. SMITH, Receiver of Public Money at Springfield, Missouri, vice Gen. N. R. SMITH.

Gen. N. R. SMITH, it is understood, was appointed by mistake. Neither the President, nor his friends in this State were aware that two Gen. SMITH's were recommended for the same station, and the nomination and commission were made out from a recommendation containing the wrong name. The error was natural and accidental, and the President deserves credit for its prompt correction, which was done without hesitation, when the case was explained to his satisfaction. Gen. SMITH, lately appointed, is a gentleman of fine character and qualifications—a whig—but understood to sustain the President and his administration: Gen. SMITH, removed, is a rabid Bentonian.

## COL. JOHNSON.

The Democrats of Booneville addressed a letter to Col. Johnson, when he was in St. Louis, inviting him to visit that place. The Col. replied at length, declining the invitation, but expressing a hope that his private engagements would allow him to visit this section of the country sometime this fall. The letter is tolerably well written, treating generally of the growth and prosperity of the Western States. Speaking of the Western rivers, he says—"Among the most prominent objects to which I consider it the duty of the Federal Government to pay strict and early attention, is the improvement of our Western rivers." And in reference to Oregon Territory he expresses a hope "that our clear title to that lovely region will be enforced with proper spirit, and by efficient means without delay." "Our title to that lovely spot should never be abandoned, no matter what the cost at which it has to be maintained."

Penn copies the "peace" article from the Jefferson Inquirer, and says he will give them peace on certain conditions, which he lays down at too great length for us to transfer to our columns. He requires them to retract—unconditionally—all they have said against him, and to take the creed of the Reporter for their future guide. It sounds a good deal like the white man's talk to the Indian about the turkey—but it will have to be—and will be—compelled with. The Clique will resort to other means than force to carry their points.

## FROM YUCATAN—THE ACTION OFF CAMPEACHY, &c.

By the Schooner Octavia, Capt. Churchill, from Laguna on the 2d, and Campeachy, the evening of the 5th, we have our regular correspondence and files. There is nothing of much interest except the particulars of the action on Sunday, the 30th ult., between the Texian squadron, assisted by the little fleet of Yucatan, and the Mexican Navy, in which the gallant republicans were victorious and only prevented from capturing the enemy by their inability to pursue them.

On the afternoon of the 27th April the flag ship Austin arrived at Telchac and was joined next morning by the brig Wharton. Commodore Moore had expected to find the Mexican steamer Montezuma at Telchac, but learned, by communication with the authorities at Sisal, that she had been gone two days for Lerma. The Texian commander also learned there of the capture of the Mexican forces at Telchac.

On the evening of the 29th, the Texian squadron anchored within sixteen miles of Lerma, and at 4 1/2 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, they stood in for Campeachy. At day break, the Mexican fleet, consisting of the steamers Montezuma, 7 guns, and Guadalupe, 4 guns, brig Yucateco, 12, and Inan, 7 guns, and schooners Eagle, 7 guns, and Campeachy 3 guns, were in sight, apparently with the intention of attacking the Texians. The wind about E. S. E. and the Texians were standing for land on the starboard tack. At quarter before 7, they tacked and stood for the Mexicans, in order to get the weather gauge of them. At five minutes past 7, the Texian colors were hoisted at the peak and main, and the American and English flags at the fore, with the broad pennant at the main, and three hearty cheers were given by the crews of each vessel. At a quarter past 7, the Yucatan schooners Independencia and Sisileno, with 5 gun boats, under command of Commodore Boylan, appeared in sight, and bore down to the assistance of the Mexicans. The Mexicans, as the Texian vessels approached them, bore to the southward till half past 7, when they were round and again stood for the Texians. Twenty-five minutes before 8, the Guadalupe, at a distance of a little more than 2 miles, opened fire. Some of her shots passed over, and others fell short, but none struck. The larboard batteries were manned, and five broadsides exchanged with the Mexican steamers, their sail vessels also firing upon the Texians. At five minutes before 8, the Mexican sail vessels tacked to keep out of the reach of the Texians, and poured their starboard broadside into them. A desultory firing was kept up on both sides, until 8. 20, when the Mexicans ceased and stood to the south to join their sail vessels, and 5. 26, they were beyond reach of the Texian guns. At 9 o'clock the land breeze dying away, the Texians were becalmed and came to anchor with a spring. At this time, the glasses distinctly showed the carpenters on the sides of the Mexican steamers, plugging up the shot holes, and that the Montezuma had her steam pipe and jib boom carried away.

At 11. 15, the two steamers again approached, and were fired upon by the Yucatan vessels, which lay on the starboard quarter of the Texians. The steamers fired several shots, with but little effect; when at 11. 27, a slight breeze springing up, the Texians shipped anchor, filed away on the starboard tack, and exchanged several broadsides with the enemy. At this time Commodore Moore and Lt. Gray had a narrow escape, a sixty eight pound shot passed between them, within a foot of each, and went down through the poop deck into the cabin. In this engagement, also, the Wharton lost two men killed and four wounded. The firing continued up to 40 minutes past 11 o'clock, when, finding that the shots did not tell, the Texians ceased. At 1 P. M. shots were exchanged again, and the Mexicans hauled out and stood to the South and West.

The conduct of the Texian and Yucatan crews, seems to have been admirable, and the loss mentioned on board the Wharton, is the sole damage received. The Mexicans are believed to have lost twelve or fourteen, including certainly, the Commander of the Montezuma, who was buried at Lerma on the 2d inst. The Texians and their allies have captured a renewal of the battle constantly, but the Mexicans have kept out of their way, although reinforced by the steamer Regenerator—Com. Moore awaits but a good breeze from the Northwest to bear down and attack. He labors under great disadvantage for the want of a steam vessel, which would enable him at once to bring the Mexicans to action.

On the 1st inst., Gen. AMPUDIA sent word to the commander at Campeachy that the Yucatecos had broken the armistice, by permitting Com. Boylan to join the Texian fleet, and that he should again bombard the town the next day; and was not expected to do so. The Mexican troops under command of Ampudia, as well as those at Telchac, were represented to be very destitute, and their ranks daily thinned by desertion and death. As it was certain the troops at Telchac would not be able to leave, agreeably to the terms of capitulation, they will be entirely at the mercy of the Yucatecos.

Three vessels, viz: the brig Ada and Eliza, schooner Tenny, and another schooner were cut out of Lerma by the Yucatan boats, but partially discharged. The contraband goods would be taken from them as prize, and the vessels suffered to depart.

On the 21st ult., Com. Moore commenced executing the sentence of the court martial on the convicted mutineers. Shepherd, who was sentenced by the court to 25 lashes, was pardoned. Williams, whose sentence was 25 do, was also pardoned. The punishment was executed upon all those sentenced to 100 lashes. On the 25th, ult., 23. 37 N. long. 88, 19. 22. W., the four, viz: Antonio Landois, James Hudgins, Isaac Allen, and Wm. Simpson, sentenced to death, were hung. The Wharton was not in sight at the time. The crew behaved remarkably well on the occasion. Dr. Anderson, surgeon of the squadron, read the service appropriate to the occasion.

On the 5th inst. the Texian squadron was at anchor off Lerma and the Mexicans hull down to the north-west. The Mexican brig Santa Anna was expected from Vera Cruz, to join that fleet, already reinforced, since the battle of the 30th, by the steamer Regenerator.

We add the following to a gentleman in this city, as a specimen of the spirit which prevails on board the Texian vessels.—N. O. Bulletin.

TEXAS SLOOF OF WAR AUSTIN.

Off Lerma, May 6, 1843.

I have only time to say we are all well, and are giving the Mexicans—! You will learn through the papers of our glorious little fight on the 30th ult., in which we killed 11 and wounded 30 of the enemy, besides putting many shot through their bulks. But the cowardly scoundrels kept to windward and got out of our reach. Ever since, we have been trying to bring them to battle, but they will not come up to the scratch. You may depend upon it we will yet have them. We have not been near enough to try your shot, but all we have fired have answered well, and you may rest assured they will yet come out as you wish them.

We got under weigh this morning to endeavor to bring the fellows to fight, but as the wind was too light to enable us to get near them, they paddled off to windward, and we are now off Lerma, and will prevent them communicating with the army on shore.

The wounded of the brig are on shore, and doing well, and are in good spirits, as well as all our crew. I came near losing the No. of my mess, but a mix is as good as a mile.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of May 11th.

## VICTORY OF THE YUCATAN PATRIOTS—SURRENDER OF THE MEXICAN INVADERS!!

By the schooner Sarah Ann Jane, Capt. Coffin, which arrived from Sisal last evening, we have received the latest news from Campeachy and Merida. The Mexican force of 2,000 men, which advanced on the latter town with a view to its capture, has been discomfited by the patriotic Yucatecos, and has surrendered at discretion. The brave, but mild victors, permitted the invaders to depart without their arms for their own country, if they would do so shortly, otherwise they were to be held and treated rigorously as prisoners of war. The Independent of the 25th ult. justly remarks, that the laurels which the Dictator of Mexico hoped to win in Yucatan, have faded as prematurely as those he gained at St. Jacinto. At Merida after the enemy had surrendered, there were balls and suppers, ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and every demonstration of rejoicing that was indicated by John Adams after the declaration of our independence. It was believed, that there being no vessel at Telchac to convey the Mexicans out of the country, they would be conducted to the interior as prisoners of war.

The Yucatan troops at Telchac, it seems, have captured the Lieutenant and part of the crew of the steamer Montezuma, who went on shore for water, leaving that vessel with scarcely able bodied men enough to navigate her.

COMMODORE MOORE ARRIVED.—A gentleman who came passenger in the Jane who was in Merida on the 3d instant, informs us that on the 2d an express arrived from Campeachy with the information that Com. Moore had arrived off the coast, and that on the 27th ult., while becalmed off the harbor of Campeachy he was attacked by the two Mexican steamers, and that he beat them off and entered the harbor without damage.

The following are the substantial articles of the capitulation of the assailants of Merida:

Don Jose Antonio Duarte, first Lieutenant of Cavalry, and Don Estevan Pulada, Captain of the Local battalion No. 16, commissioned on the part of the Commander in Chief of the Yucatan Army, and the Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels Don N. De la Portilla and Don Juan Bancelill, on the part of the General in Chief of the Mexican forces, assembled in the town of Tixpenal, for the purpose of concluding terms of capitulation, agree upon the following articles:

Article 1. The Mexican division in the town of Tixpenal, under the command of Gen. Barragan, shall evacuate the State of Yucatan on the following conditions:

Art. 2. They shall take up the line of march to-morrow morning, the whole leaving their arms except two platoons of infantry, and move for the town of Conkal, from whence they shall proceed to Telchac, whence they will embark for Tampico within the pre-emptory space of eight days, in the vessels of the nation that brought them thither.

Art. 3. The general officers of the Mexican division agree to inform their government in a frank manner of the political unanimity prevailing in Yucatan, as ascertained by them from actual observation, and apart from private interest.

Art. 4. Any necessary assistance which the division may require, will be given to it by the people on the road, as it shall pass along; it being distinctly understood that they pay all the expenses they incur from their military chest.

Art. 5. The Chief of the Division may remain here, on account of wounds, or for any other cause, and be nursed at the hospital, the Mexican government defraying the expense.

Art. 6. For the double purpose of expediting the advance of the troops and consolidating the peace of the country, all the cannon, with the equipments, shall be conveyed to Merida by the Yucatan volunteers, to remain subject to the order of the Mexican government, after the present war shall be terminated. Two hours are agreed upon for the ratification of these articles of capitulation.

The May number of the "Ladies' Companion" has been received; with the contents of which none can fail to be pleased. The illustrations are by the best engravers of the day and from paintings of superior excellence; the reading matter is unsurpassed by any periodical of the kind; take it for "all in all" we think it is not often the "Ladies" will find a "Companion" more to their taste, when we are compelled by business to absent ourselves from them. The prospectus of this work may be seen on our fourth page.

There is nothing which looks so superlatively ridiculous or contemptible, as to see a man or woman who entertain false views of the rules which govern social intercourse, set themselves up as a standard, and expect every one to pay deference to their caprices. It is only tolerable in a woman—because she is a woman—while it places a man entirely beneath the notice of well-bred persons.

THAT BOQUET.—From an unknown hand we received a splendid bouquet, composed of as beautiful an assortment of flowers as we ever beheld—the language of which rather puzzled us. Neatly concealed in the heart of the bouquet, we discovered a billet in

"Words of such sweet breath composed, As made the gift more sweet."

Our thanks to the fair incognito—for we are satisfied none other than a fairy hand and head could "fix up matters" in such style—we will find you out, although you say it "will be useless to make the attempt."

General Solomon Van Rensselaer, who was lately dismissed from the office of Postmaster of Albany, was a member of the New York delegation in the Harrisburg Convention which nominated Harrison and Tyler. In a Card which he has lately addressed to the Public, to repel some imputations cast on his official conduct in an Administration print, he closes with the account of the origin of the nomination of Mr. Tyler as Vice President of the United States:

"At the Harrisburg Convention of December, 1839, on the morning after General Harrison had been nominated for President, the New York delegation, of which I was a member, were assembled by themselves, and were considering the question of a candidate for Vice President when I joined them. As I entered the room, one of them observed that they were waiting for me; that as the Convention had united so harmoniously on my nomination of General Harrison for President, they wished me to nominate a Vice President also.

"I replied that I did not wish to name a candidate, but that I should join them in any one they would be pleased to present. This my colleagues declined, and again urged me to offer a nomination. I then said that if such was their wish I would name several individuals from whom they could make their choice; and, accordingly, I presented the name of John Tyler, Governor of North Carolina, and John Bell, of Tennessee. They still declined making the selection, and wished me to designate the candidate. I then named John Tyler, and he was unanimously accepted. He was on the ground, and knew what course I had taken. Had I designated either of the other two gentlemen named, he would have been accepted with equal readiness and unanimity.

"May God and my countrymen pardon my grievous error in this matter, which I shall never cease to deplore. But I did it for the best I had served in Congress with him in years gone by, and I then deemed him an honorable man; and, as Virginia was nearly balanced, I hoped the nomination of my amiable friend might incline the scale in our favor.

"Such is a brief statement of the manner in which John Tyler obtained his nomination. How grievously he has deceived and disappointed expectation the whole country can testify. But retribution is drawing nigh, and the tokens cannot be mistaken. A lower fall awaits him than has overtaken any public man who has ever betrayed the misplaced confidence of the country."

SOL. VAN RENSSELAER.  
Albany, May 5, 1843.

## LORD ASHBURTON.

In the British House of Lords, on the 11th of last month, Lord Ashburton addressed the House as follows:

My Lords, before your lordships proceed to the business of the day, I hope I may be permitted to take this, the earliest opportunity, of making my most earnest acknowledgments to your lordships, and expressing my deep sense of gratitude for the resolution which I perceive by the votes of the proceedings of this House was passed on Friday last. [Hear, hear.] This resolution, however grateful and gratifying to myself personally, is rendered in my mind infinitely more valuable by the opinion which accompanied it, expressed by your lordships, viz: "the expression of the satisfaction of your lordships at the restoration of the good understanding with the United States, which it is alike the duty and interest of both countries to maintain unbroken." An expression so full of wisdom and sound policy, delivered by such a body as the peers of this kingdom, cannot fail to have the most valuable effect in producing that consummation which is in itself so much desired by your lordships. My lords, the overwhelming importance in my mind of the settlement of those differences which had unfortunately grown up between the two countries was my great inducement to undertake the task—[hear, hear]—and probably in doing so I did not sufficiently estimate my own deficiency for its execution.

I have had, however, the good fortune to perform that duty in a manner which has been approved of by my Sovereign, by her Ministers, and, I have now to add, by the almost unprecedented honor, the approbation of your lordships' House. It is quite impossible for me to express to your lordships how greatly sensible I am of this honor. My lords, in countries under free Governments, such as we have the happiness to live under, and in America, it is natural that a question of this importance should be discussed with great freedom; and that has been the case in relation to the treaty which it has been my business to negotiate, although I trust that the conditions are such as are likely to be conducive to the future maintenance of peace between this country and America, and that they have fairly and honorably settled the questions which were in dispute.

I may fairly assure your lordships that the more minute question of more or less boundary, which has been the subject of so much discussion both on this and the other side of the water, weighs, in my estimation, very little in comparison with the larger question of settlement, which should be satisfactory to men of honorable minds in both countries; for if it were not satisfactory to men of honorable minds in both countries, it would not be likely to have any permanency. [Hear, hear.] My lords, it is not my intention to go at all into any questions connected with the subject of these transactions. I have only finally again to express to your lordships the deep sense I entertain of that approbation which you have been pleased to express, which is the highest reward I can receive for the humble efforts I have made in what I conceive to be a good cause. [Hear, hear.]

[This is the speech, the substance of which was, on motion of the Duke of Wellington, ordered to be entered on the journal of the House of Lords.]

The two slaves convicted of the murder of their master, Hiram Beasley, in Boone county, are to be executed on the 10th of June.

FOR THE TIMES.

To Roland Hughes, Esq., Executor of William Hughes, dec'd.

Sir:—Presuming that the school papers in the possession of Mr. Hughes, dec'd., belonging to T. 50, R. 16 were not examined, while discharging the duties that devolved upon you, it becomes necessary in investigating the school fund belonging to said township from the relation which Mr. Hughes sustained as township Treasurer—to call upon you, as his executor, to make a statement of the amount of Cash notes, in his possession at the time of his death belonging to said township, as appears from said papers—the amount and date of each bond—the names of the borrowers and their respective securities—also whether, or not, there was a balance remaining in the hands of said Treasurer, arising from rents, previous to the sale of the sixteenth section—

It appears upon record that, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees on the 22d of April 1833; the following was adopted: Present, Joel Prewitt, John Jackson, Roland Hughes, and James Reed—

"Ordered that the Treasurer of the Fayette School District (meaning T. 50 R. 16) do apply to the Commissioner of School lands, for Howard County, for any interest, or other money which may be in his hands to which said District is entitled; and it is also ordered, That the Treasurer obtain from said Commissioner, an abstract of all the principal, as well as interest, to which said District is entitled, on account of sales of school lands in said District, and return said abstract to this Board.

"Ordered that the Treasurer do loan to safe persons, requiring good security any moneys which he may receive of the commissioner aforesaid, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum for the term of six months until otherwise directed by this Board."

Should any thing additional, touching said fund, suggest itself, it will be duly appreciated and thankfully acknowledged by  
A CITIZEN.

Fayette, May 27th, 1843.

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1843, fixes the value of the thaler of Prussia at 68 1/2 cents; the thaler of Bremen at 71 cents; and the six dollar of Bremen at 78 3/4 cents. The German population have large quantities of this coin, and it is important for the people to know its true value.

At the meeting of the New York Historical Society on the 2d instant, the President said that he had lately received from Mr. Cochran, for the Society, an autograph letter of General Washington, which he should request the Secretary to read, as he thought it both interesting and valuable, as showing the simplicity of his character, the inconvenience of the times when it was written, and the great economy of his style of living when Commander-in-chief of the American armies.

The Rev. Mr. Walters, through whom it had come, rose to say, that in intention it had been presented by Mr. Cochran to the Society thirty years ago, and it was entirely owing to accident that it had remained so long in his possession—and remarked, that it was particularly interesting, as being almost the only letter of a playful character which had been found among the papers of the Father of his Country. The letter was then read by Mr. Jay, as follows:

WEST POINT, Aug 16th, '76.  
Dr. Doct.: I have asked Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with me to-morrow; but ought I not to apprise them of their fare? As I hate deception, even where only the imagination is concerned, I will.

It is needless to premise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies—of this they had ocular proof yesterday. To say how it is usually covered, is rather more sentimental, and this shall be the purport of my letter.

Since our arrival at this happy spot, we have had ham (sometimes a shoulder) of bacon to grace the head of the table, a piece of roast beef adorns the foot—and a small dish of greens or beans (almost imperceptible) decorates the centre. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure, (and this I presume he will attempt to-morrow) we have two beef stake pies, or dishes of crabs in addition, one on each side the centre dish dividing the space, and reducing the distance between dish and dish to about six feet, which, without them, would be nearly twelve apart.

Of late, we had the surprising luck to discover, that apples will make pies, and it's a question if, amidst the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples instead of having both of beef.

If the ladies can put up with such entertainments, and will submit to partake of it on plates—once tin, but now iron (not become so by the labor of scowering) I shall be happy to see them.

I am, Dr. Dr. yr. most obed. se'vt.  
Go. WASHINGTON.

(Subscribed) Dr. Cochran, New Windsor.

## LARGE IDEAS.

"Mr. Speaker," said a distinguished orator in a western Legislature, "I have been accused of vacillation in my political principles! Me vascillate! me who first drew the breath of life beneath the gigantic foliage of the forest oak who was cradled in an earthquake and suckled by the Mississippi me whose playthings in childhood were the bear and the alligator, and who in maturer years delighted to grapple with the furious torrent as it rushed wild and headlong from its mountain home, and to sport with the tornado and the double engine steamboat! Me vascillate! Mr. Speaker, the idea is preposterous!"

The following articles are from the "Liberty Banner." Comment is unnecessary.

"Mr. Penn is more than abundantly able to defend himself, but still when we see him attacked by such vermin as the editor of the 'Democrat,' his principles vilified, his motives aspersed, and his personal character defamed, we would be untrue to decency and justice if we did not bear testimony, as we are able to do, to the manly, talented, independent and upright manner in which he has borne himself as a politician and a man from our earliest recollection, up to the present time. That such a vagabond and scamp as Robinson, who has 'passed through every sign of the political zodiac' and only paused in those where he received some small pittance of loaves and fishes to relieve his mendacity, should have the presumption to detract from the well earned reputation of an old soldier who has received many a heavy blow in battling for the true faith, is more than we think should be expected to be borne in patience."

"The 'Democrat' spends nearly all its little energies in concocting loathsome slanders against Mr. Penn of the Reporter. Does not the Editor recollect, that, but for the efforts of this same Mr. Penn, at the meeting called in Frankfort, Ky., when it was determined to erect a press, with Robinson to conduct it, the western world would have been spared his presence. If he does not, we can tell him, that a number of gentlemen now in this State do. With what wretched grace (or rather want of it) does an assault on Mr. Penn, from him, make its appearance?"

"REDDER UNSHIPPIED.—Whenever the 'Boon's Lick Democrat' happens accidentally to get on too great a head of steam, (and for an accident, the thing occurs marvellously often,) she is almost certain to get her rudder unshipped; and tosses about at the entire mercy of the elements,—now plunging her bow into a heavy wave of troubles—then pitching on her beam ends,—and anon, falling heavily, and lifelessly, into the trough of the sea. She is but a crazy craft at all events,—in her best days only fit to coast along the little inlets and shallow roads; but now worthless, save as a bulk, to stow away the refuse brandies, gins, &c., of a busy port."

We had intended to let the following choice bits, from the Reporter, pass by without publishing them, but as Robinson says in his last paper we endorse every thing Penn may chose to say, we feel bound to give them a place in our columns.

"We understand that the Clique are about to dismiss Robinson. This indicates some regard for the decencies of life. If we have to combat a Fayette paper, it would be agreeable to know that its conductor could lay claim to the notice of gentlemen."

"The Boon's Lick Democrat says: 'Who furnishes Penn with interrogatories to Dr. Lowry?' With a certain gentleman that he would pay fifteen hundred dollars for half a printing office in Booneville—\$1000 in paper purchased of J. Eliet & Co., and \$500 in money! Bah!"

"The Boon's Lick Democrat threatens to publish a piece of blackguardism against us. The fellow need not keep the shad in soak too long. When he takes it out he will be presented with an interesting history of part of the life of himself from the same paper. He should, however, first respond to Mr. Mack, and then prepare to meet matters from Georgetown, Frankfort and Washington, as well as Virginia."

"Robinson, after a volley of blackguardism, cries out, 'who, after all this, cares for expenses?' Does not the fellow think his creditors care? The widows and others of whom he borrowed money, (and has since wiped out the debts thus contracted with the oath of a bankrupt,) have reason to care."

"Did Gov. Reynolds give the casting vote in favor of retaining Robinson—or may he yet veto him?"—Reporter.

The Governor is here at present. He and your dear friend, Dr. Lowry, have been in consultation. What has been the result of their deliberations is not known. We expect to see Robinson's valedictory in the next Democrat, which will in all probability be issued in three or four weeks.

## WHIPPED OUT.

The Clique organs have fairly and squarely backed out of the fight they themselves got up. In a late number of the Jefferson Inquirer the following "flag of truce" made its appearance:

"We do not pretend but that things may have been said by this journal, and indeed by others, which could with propriety have remained unsaid; but for the future, we hope the whole editorial corps will devote itself to the task of harmonizing the party, and avoid every thing which will tend to frustrate that purpose, and endanger its success. We have everything in our power, and nothing but a successful effort to divide can defeat us."

The Inquirer being at the head of the Central interest, this, of course, was taken as an official announcement of a cessation of hostilities. It is amusing to see how easily the cue is taken; the small fry about here who were in the interest of the Clique, and who were in the habit of denouncing every democrat who was not with them, now, speak in tones of commendation of even the editor of the Reporter! And the Democrat, as a faithful follower, being also encouraged and assisted by a certain high functionary now in this section of the country, comes out for peace as follows:

A TRUCE.—We have of late had much and ill-natured controversy with several of the editors of papers in this State—in every case of which, however, we have been the assailed, not the assailing party. Readers, we know, take but little interest in such squabbles, hence we have determined to forbear retort as much as possible, and shall not again, unless dragged into it, indulge in any of the vituperation which seems to come so readily to the paws of some of our contemporaries. If they meet us in this spirit, well; if not, we do not promise entire tameness."

Look out for Locusts' this year.